Village Industries' Boards, registered institutions etc. which are implementing the Khadi and Village Industries Programmes. The regular employees of the KVIC including men and women receive their monthly salaries as per the pay scales prescribed by the Commission from time to time. Therefore, there is no question of women employed directly by the KVIC not getting guaranteed minimum wages. If the intention of the question is to elicit information about the remuneration paid to the women workers engaged in the Khadi & Village Industries, it may be stated that employment in Khadi & Village Industries sector as a whole insofar as the production activities are concerned is mostly self-employment. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has prescribed a system of payment of wages on a piece rate basis for adoption by the Khadi Institutions and departmental units producing khadi For this purpose, the Commission has evolved a detailed cost chart for estimating the quantum of remuneration for each type of activity taking into account the cost of inputs, the quality of the product, count of yarn, design and even the type of equipment used by the artisans. This cost chart is being reviewed from time to time. The wage structure is uniform for men and women and there is no discrimination.

In the case of village industries, women employment is significant in a few industries such as processing of cereals and pulses including papad making, cottage match, palm gur, collection of non-edible oil seeds, village pottery, fibre, collection of forest and medicinal plants, gums and resins, bamboo and cane works agarbati making etc. The remuneration paid by the village industries institutions which are mostly in the cooperative sector is not uniform because of the heterogenity of the village industries products and differences in technologies adopted by them.

Environmental effects of the Toxic Gas in Bhopal

.*129. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether scientific studies are being carried out on the long term environmental effects of the toxic gas that leaked from the Union Carbide Plant in Bhopal;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto and what steps are being taken to minimise the effects of the toxic gas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Scientific Commission has been set up for making studies on the effects of Bhopal Gas Leakage on Life Systems The work of the Commission is continuing

Alleged bunglings in CCL

'130 SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA :

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about bunglings in CCL worth crores of rupees, as reported in the Aryavart (a Hindi daily of Patna) of the 6th September, 1987;

(b) whether these bunglings pertain to Laway and other mines; and

(c) what are the details of the bunglings and who are the persons involved in it and what steps are being taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Aryavarta of the 6th September, 1987. The alleged bunglings pertain to Lapanga and Central Saunda Collieries of CCL.

(c) CBI has taken up two cases for investigation against 5 officials of the CCL

for alleged shortages of coal stock in Central Saunda Colliery and Lapanga Colliery to the extent as indicated below :—

Colliery	Stock Shortage	Valued at
	MT	Rs.
Central Saunda	70,581	1,6.,86,535
Lapanga	52,354	1,23,03,190
TOTAL	1,22,935	2,88,89,725

Even prior to the registration of the criminal case by the CBI on September 2, 1987, the Coal Company had detected the aforesaid shortages and initiated action against he responsible officials Till date one officer has been placed under suspension and disciplinary proceedings have been started against five officers in all.

Terms of Kelkar Committee

*131. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD TRIPATHI :

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have extended the terms of the Kelkar Committee;

(b) if so, for what period it was extended;

(c) what are the details of the tasks assigned to the Committee while extending its term,

(d) whether it is a fact that this Committee has been assigned the task of considering representations from drug manufacturers for exclusion of drugs from category I of Drugs Price Control Order;

(e) if so, whether it is a fact that identification of drugs for category I was assigned to the Ministry of Health, and

(f) if so, for what considerations this Committee has been asked to consider representation regarding exclusion of category I drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) The term of Kelkar Committee set up for identification of Category II drugs was extended in August, 1987 for a period of six months to perform the function of reviewing any representations received by the Government regarding any discrepancies, anomalies, etc. in the list of the new DPCO, 1987 and give its recommendations to the Government on the same.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Recommendations of the Committee will be considered and decisions thereon taken by the Government after consultation with concerned agents of Government.

कोल इंडिया लि. को हुआ घाटा

*132 **श्री सत्यप्रकाश मालवीय** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

*132 **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय** : क्या 86 और 1986-87 में भारी घाटा हुआ था और यदि हां, तो इसमें प्रत्येक वर्ष, पृथक-पृथक कितना घाटा हुआ,

(ख) उक्त घाटे के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं कि इसमें और घाटा न हो और यह लाभ अर्जित करने लगे?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) कोल इंडिया लि. और उसकी सहायक कंपनियों को वर्ष 1985-86 में रु. 404 18 करोड का घाटा हुआ था। वर्ष 1986-87 के खाते अभी तैयार होने हैं।

(ख) और (ग) वर्ष 1985-86 में भारी घाटा होने के मुख्य कारण यह हैं आनुतोषिक के उदार भुगतान और बोनस के स्थान पर अनुग्रह भुगतान के फलस्वरूप मजदूरी बिल बढ जाना, 1984-85 के 572 बिन्दुओं के औसत से 1985-86 में 603 बिन्दु हो जाने के कारण उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में वृद्धि और उसके फलस्वरूप परिवर्तनशील मंह-